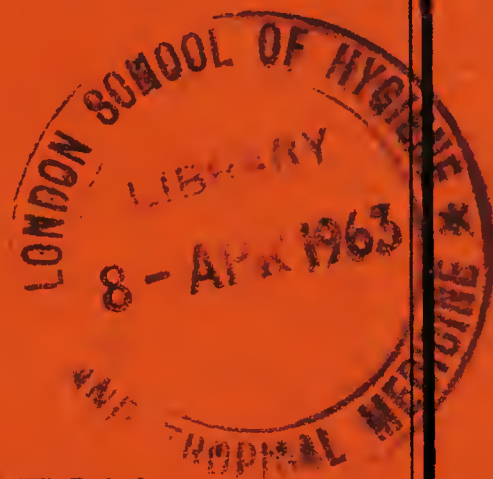


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BOROUGH OF NUNEATON



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**ANNUAL REPORT**  
OF THE  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
For the Year  
**1957**

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BOROUGH OF NUNEATON

# ANNUAL REPORT

*of the*

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1957

## MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

*(as on 31st December, 1957)*

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The Worshipful The Mayor — Deputy Chairman  
(Councillor R. Wilkinson, J.P.)

The Deputy Mayor (Ald. H. J. Deeming)

Chairman (Councillor F. B. J. Warr)

---

### Members

Alderman W. R. Chamberlain, M.B.E., J.P.

„ P. Woodward

Councillor A. Cox

„ F. J. Fathers

„ L. Ford

„ J. W. Lee

„ R. A. Moore

„ G. W. Pluck

„ H. Rowston

„ F. Thomas

„ G. C. Thomas

„ L. Whetstone

„ H. J. Wood

## STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(as on 31st December, 1957)



Medical Officer of Health	{ J. H. Briscoe-Smith, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Resigned 30-10-57)
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	{ G. Hird, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector	{ K. P. Llewellyn, Cert.R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.
Additional Public Health Inspectors and Meat Inspectors	{ E. C. Herold, Cert.R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector. A. J. Collett, Cert.R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector. A. W. Moore, Cert.R.S.I., (Commenced 29-7-57) R. Walker, Cert.R.S.I. Cert. Meat Inspector. (Commenced 16-10-57)
Pupil Public Health Inspector	M. Jones.
Rodent Control Operatives	{ P. B. Jackson. C. Oakey.
Clerical Staff	{ G. F. Baume (Chief Clerk). Mrs. B. Glass.



## BOROUGH OF NUNEATON

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Health Department,  
Council House,  
Nuneaton.

### To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the annual report on the health of Nuneaton for the year 1957. You will appreciate that the report covers work carried out before I took up the appointment as your Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. J. H. Briscoe-Smith resigned on the 30th October, 1957. From then until I took up my appointment on the 15th January, 1958, Dr. Gordon Hird, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, organised the work of the department and I am sure that it will be your Council's wish that I mention here your gratitude to him for the efficient and cheerful way in which he carried out his duties. I, too, owe a debt to Dr Hird for the way in which he initiated me into the vagaries of the department, and for the cheerful manner in which he relinquished the reins he had held so competently for a number of months. As I have no personal knowledge of the work which was carried out during the year I will confine my remarks to some few points.

### VITAL STATISTICS

#### (a) *Population*

The Registrar General's estimated mid 1957 population for Nuneaton is 56,320, which shows an increase of 260 over the previous year. This increase is not surprising in a thriving industrial town such as Nuneaton, but I feel that this does not reflect the true picture as regards Nuneaton. There are a number of people who work in Nuneaton but live outside the Borough because of the difficulty in obtaining housing accommodation. The natural increase in the population, i.e. the excess of births over deaths, was 343. This natural increase of 343 as opposed to the Registrar General's estimate of 260 makes it appear that Nuneaton is losing some of its population, but I am convinced that the explanation given above, that some people live outside because of housing difficulties, is the correct one.

#### (b) *Death Rate*

There were 553 deaths in the Borough giving a crude death rate of 9.8 per thousand population. The Registrar General, however, issues a comparability factor which must be used to compensate for unequal age and sex distribution. In the case of Nuneaton, this comparability factor is 1.27 and the crude death rate must be multiplied by this factor to give an index death rate. The index death rate for 1957, therefore, is  $9.8 \times 1.27$

which gives a rate of 12.45. This is a little higher than that of the previous year, and is certainly higher than that of 11.5 for England and Wales.

Malignant diseases accounted for 95 deaths, an increase of two over the last year. Of these deaths, 18 were due to carcinoma of the lung and bronchus, 15 of these deaths being in men. It is important to draw attention to the significance between heavy smoking and the production of lung cancer, and to add that extensive research is being carried on to see whether there is any significance between atmospheric pollution and the production of cancer of the lung. Propaganda directed at the significance between heavy smoking and the production of lung cancer appears to have had little effect, for the tobacco consumption of the country generally appears to be on the increase. Adults who have been smoking for many years appear to be resistant to propaganda and the solution appears to lie in preventing the youth of the country from becoming slaves to "Lady Nicotine." In this way one of the possible causes of carcinoma of the lung would be removed. A rigorous campaign directed at school children must be initiated to nip this pernicious habit in the bud.

Deaths due to bronchitis numbered 39 and showed an increase of ten over the previous year. There was also a very considerable increase of deaths due to pneumonia for in 1957 there were 34 deaths due to this disease as compared with 12 in the previous year. Other diseases of the respiratory system accounted for 12 deaths, an increase of 50 per cent. This increase in deaths due to diseases of the respiratory system is very disquieting, and one can only hope that when all the provisions of the Clean Air Act are fully implemented and the country generally enjoys cleaner air, there will be a drop in the deaths from these diseases. It is pleasing to note that the Nuneaton Borough Council have approved in principle the establishment of Smoke Control Areas, and it is only to be hoped that these will soon come into being in order that the citizens of Nuneaton may enjoy a clean and healthy atmosphere and not be forced to live in atmospheric conditions to-day which are similar to the poor environments and conditions of 100 years ago.

It is pleasing to note that there were no deaths due to poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough and the commoner infectious diseases. The number of deaths due to motor vehicle accidents increased from seven to 13 and it would seem that this is a penalty for progress. A further disquieting feature is the number of deaths due to suicide. In 1957 these numbered seven as opposed to three in 1956 and it is a sad reflection on our mode of life that in this year of 1957 so many people found living conditions so intolerable that they resorted to such drastic steps. Mental illness is on the increase and is one of the major challenges to modern public health.

#### *(c) Birth Rate*

The number of births in 1957 was 896, giving a crude birth rate of 15.9, which, when multiplied by the comparability factor of 0.97 as supplied by the Registrar General, gives a corrected



birth rate of 15.43. The crude birth rate of 15.9 is slightly higher than that of last year, but is lower than the national rate which is 16.1. Of the 896 live births, 25 were illegitimate. There were 19 stillbirths, only one of which was illegitimate. The total number of births in 1957 (live and still) was 915. The sex ratio was 1,212 males per 1,000 females. It is pleasing to note that the number of stillbirths has dropped from 28 in 1956 to the figure of 19 for 1957.

*(d) Infant Mortality Rate*

There were 18 deaths amongst infants giving an infant mortality rate of 20.01 per one thousand live births. This figure which is the lowest that has been recorded for the Borough, is an extremely pleasing feature and compares very favourably with the figure of 23.1 for England and Wales.

The Perinatal Mortality rate which includes stillbirths plus those deaths occurring in the first week of life was 33.88. This compares favourably with the rate of 38.63 for the previous year.

*(e) Maternal Mortality Rate*

It is pleasing to note that once again the figure for this is nil.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1957 was outstanding as regards infectious diseases because of the high number of measles notifications and the high incidence of acute poliomyelitis in the Borough. There was a total of 1,086 measles notified during the year which was regarded throughout the country as a "measles year." Of these notifications, 504 were for children between the ages of five and nine. The disease, on the whole, was mild in character and most of the cases were nursed at home and there were few complications.

There was a severe outbreak of poliomyelitis during the third quarter of the year and the total number of notified cases was 34. However, a further ten persons in the Borough also contracted poliomyelitis. Two of these were on holiday when they contracted the disease and as such were notified to the Medical Officer of Health in the area in which they were holidaying. The remaining eight were not notified by general practitioners, but came to light as a result of investigations by the Health Department. The Registrar General is only concerned for statistical purposes with those cases which have been statutorily notified. The true picture of poliomyelitis as affecting residents of the Borough in 1957 is, therefore, as shown in Table 8. This shows that there were a total of 28 paralytic cases and 16 non-paralytic cases amongst residents of the Borough. It is to be hoped that poliomyelitis vaccination will prevent such an outbreak in the future, although it is remarkable that despite the severe outbreak in 1957 in Nuneaton, so few comparatively are taking advantage of this vaccination. All parents and guardians of children who are eligible for vaccination should do some



serious heart searching before refusing to take advantage of this facility.

Other infectious diseases in the Borough were fairly few in number, but there was an increase from seven to 39 in the number of whooping cough notifications and a considerable and disturbing jump from 20 to 60 notifications of acute pneumonia. It is pleasing to note that the notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis dropped from 42 in 1956 to 25 in 1957.

### CONCLUSION

On the whole the year was a fairly satisfactory one as regards the health of the residents of Nuneaton.

I would like to express my thanks to the members and officers of the Council for the way I was received and for the help that was given me in settling in. In particular I would like to thank Mr. Llewellyn, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and Mr. Baume, the Chief Clerk. The help they have given me has been invaluable. To the clerical staff I would say thank you especially for the help in completing this report.

Yours faithfully,

G. DISON,

Medical Officer of Health.

February 2nd, 1959.

Table I

**VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS**

Area of District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,767 acres
Population (Registrar General's Estimate) Mid 1956								56,320
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£569,899
General Rate Levied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21/-
Product of Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,439

**EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1957**

Population (estimated) Mid. year 1957	...	...	56,320
Birth Rate (Crude) per 1,000 population	...	...	15.91
Birth Rate (Corrected) per 1,000 population	...	...	15.43
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	0.34
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	29.77
Death Rate (Crude) per 1,000 population	...	...	9.82
Death Rate (Corrected) per 1,000 population	...	...	12.45
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:			
All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	20.09
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	18.37
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	80.00
*Perinatal Mortality Rate	...	...	33.88
Sex Ratio at Birth	...	1,212 males per 1,000 females	
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion			Nil
*Stillbirths plus deaths in first week of life per 1,000 related total births (live and still).			

Table II

**VITAL STATISTICS, 1901-1957 (Crude Rates per 1,000 population)**

Ten year Average	Population	No. of Deaths	No. of Births	No. of Infant Deaths	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1901-10	30,822	382	1,034	129	12.5	33.6	126
1911-20	38,697	472	1,076	109	12.2	26.8	100
1921-30	44,152	444	939	63	9.9	20.9	66.9
1931-40	47,971	497	807	48	10.3	16.8	59.4
1941-50	51,262	540	1,063	48	10.6	20.7	44.7
Yearly							
1951	54,120	611	917	22	11.2	16.9	23.9
1952	54,340	541	857	37	9.9	15.7	43.1
1953	54,970	526	943	22	9.6	17.2	23.3
1954	55,650	482	879	19	8.7	15.8	21.6
1955	55,830	545	890	22	9.8	15.9	24.7
1956	56,060	504	876	21	9.0	15.6	24.0
1957	56,320	553	896	18	9.8	15.9	20.1

Table III

## BIRTHS AND DEATHS BY SEXES—1957

Live Births					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	482	389	871
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	9	16	25
Total	...	...	...	...	491	405	896
Stillbirths					—	—	—
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	9	9	18
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Total	...	...	...	...	10	9	19
Total (live and still)					501	414	915
Deaths					Males	Females	Total
All ages	...	...	...	...	328	225	553
Under one year	...	..	...	...	13	5	18

Table IV

## INFANT MORTALITY

## ANALYSIS OF INFANT DEATHS, 1957

Causes of Death	1st. week	2nd. wk.	3rd. wk.	4th. wk.	Total und'r 4 wks	1-3 mths	4-6 mths	7-9 mths	10-12 mths	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Respiratory infections	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Birth Injuries	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Congenital Malformations	3	2	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	6
Misadventure	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Totals	10	2	—	—	12	3	—	2	1	18



**Table V**  
**CAUSES OF DEATH, 1957**

Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total 1957	Total 1956
All Causes .. .. .	328	225	553	504
Tuberculosis—Respiratory .. ..	10	1	11	4
Tuberculosis—Other Forms .. ..	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease .. .. .	1	—	1	—
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections .. ..	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases .. .. .	—	—	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ..	7	4	11	14
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bron- chus .. .. .	15	3	18	17
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast .. ..	—	8	8	13
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus .. ..	—	4	4	2
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms .. .. .	28	22	50	44
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia .. .. .	4	—	4	—
Diabetes .. .. .	1	5	6	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	35	41	76	76
Coronary Disease, Angina .. ..	48	27	75	65
Hypertension with Heart Disease	5	6	11	11
Other Heart Disease .. .. .	33	32	65	79
Other Circulatory Disease .. ..	17	13	30	29
Influenza .. .. .	3	3	6	1
Pneumonia .. .. .	25	9	34	12
Bronchitis .. .. .	24	15	39	29
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	12	—	12	8
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	6	2	8	10
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	1	—	1	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. .	3	2	5	7
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	3	—	3	7
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ..	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations .. ..	3	3	6	2
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases .. .. .	20	7	27	44
Motor Vehicle Accidents .. .. .	11	2	13	7
Suicide .. .. .	4	3	7	3
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—
All Other Accidents .. .. .	9	13	22	12

**Table VI**  
**GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH**

	Males	Females	Total
Cardiac .. .. .	86	65	151
Circulatory Diseases .. .. .	52	54	106
Cancer .. .. .	50	41	91
Tuberculosis .. .. .	10	1	11
Respiratory Diseases .. .. .	64	27	91
Other Causes .. .. .	66	37	103

**Table VII**  
**AGE ANALYSIS OF DEATHS, 1957**

Under 1 year	...	...	...	18
1—2 years	...	...	...	1
3—4 years	...	...	...	2
5—9 years	...	...	...	2
10—14 years	...	...	...	—
15—24 years	...	...	...	5
25—44 years	...	...	...	33
45—64 years	...	...	...	124
65 years and over	...	...	...	368
Total	...	...	...	553

**Table VIII**  
**NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES**  
(Totals after any cancellations)

Disease	Age at Notification										Totals
	Under 1 yr	1—2 yrs	3—4 yrs	5—9 yrs	10—14 yrs	15—24 yrs	25—44 yrs	45—64 yrs	65 yrs and over	Age unknown	
Scarlet Fever	—	2	9	21	5	—	1	—	—	—	38
Whooping Cough	3	4	7	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
Poliomyelitis											
Paralytic	3	7	4	6	1	—	2	—	—	—	23
Non-Paralytic	1	3	1	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	11
Measles	32	210	311	504	14	1	1	—	—	13	1086
Dysentery	1	2	3	6	2	—	—	2	—	—	16
Meningococcal Infection	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Acute Pneumonia	1	2	2	5	1	2	11	27	9	—	60
Acute Encephalitis Post Infectious	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Food Poisoning	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Tuberculosis											
Pulmonary	—	1	—	—	1	6	9	4	4	—	25
Other Forms	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	1	1	—	8

**Table IX**  
**NOTIFICATION OF THE COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE FIVE YEARS 1953-1957**

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Scarlet Fever	85	55	62	55	38
Measles	423	160	1,183	—	1,086
Whooping Cough	62	60	69	7	39
Poliomyelitis:					
Paralytic	9	1	4	1	23
Non-Paralytic	6	—	5	2	11

## THE INCIDENCE OF POLIOMYELITIS DURING 1957

There was a severe outbreak of Poliomyelitis during the third quarter of the year and the total number of notified cases during the year as shown in Table 8 was 34, which gives an incidence of 0.60 per 1,000 population.

Ten other persons resident in the Borough also had Poliomyelitis. Two of these ten contacted it whilst away on holiday, but of the remaining eight not one was notified.

General practitioners and others have a statutory duty to notify cases of infectious diseases with which they come into contact, and these notifications for statistical purposes are passed to the Registrar General. Unfortunately he is concerned only with statutory notifications and not with other cases coming to notice. The true picture, therefore, of Poliomyelitis affecting the Borough's residents during the year was as shown in the following table.

**Table X**

Age Groups	Paralytic		Non-Paralytic	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 1 year .....	2	1	2	—
1 year of age .....	—	2	—	1
2 years of age .....	5★	2	2	—
3 years of age .....	2	1	—	1
4 years of age .....	1	—	1	—
5—9 years of age ..	4★	3	2	3
10—14 years of age .	1	—	1	—
15—24 years of age .	1	—	—	1
25 years and over ..	1	2	2	—
Totals	17	11	10	6

★One child from each group contacted the illness whilst away from the town on holiday and would be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which he was temporarily residing.



**Table XI**  
**TUBERCULOSIS**  
**FIRST NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS**  
**ANALYSED IN AGE GROUPS**

Age Group	New Notified Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- 4 years ....	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
5-14 „ ....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 „ ....	4	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
25-34 „ ....	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
35-44 „ ....	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45-54 „ ....	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
55-64 „ ....	1	—	1	1	4	—	—	—
65 years & over .	2	2	—	1	2	1	—	—
Totals ....	18	7	2	6	10	1	—	—

**Table XII**  
**STAGE OF DISEASE AT TIME OF NOTIFICATION**

Once again, through the helpful co-operation of the Chest Physicians and General Practitioners I am able to show the classification of the stage of disease at diagnosis for all but three of the 25 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified. The results were as follows:

	No positive sputum	Positive sputum
Stage 1 (Early) ... ..	9	1
Stage 2 (Intermediate) ... ..	8	3
Stage 3 (Late) ... ..	—	1

Table XIII

ADDITIONS AND REMOVALS FROM THE TUBERCULOSIS  
REGISTER DURING 1957

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cases on register at 1st January, 1957 .. ..	248	204	24	36	272	240
Cases notified during the year .. .. .	18	7	2	6	20	13
Cases which came to notice, e.g., removals, etc. .. .. .	5	10	—	1	5	11
Cases removed from the register, e.g., cured, deaths, removals, etc.	50	37	3	6	53	43
Cases remaining on the register at the 31st December, 1957 ..	221	184	23	37	254	221

Table XIV

THE STATE OF THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER DURING THE  
TEN YEARS 1948-1957

Year	New Cases Notified		Deaths		Cases Remaining on Register on 31st December	
	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary
1948	108	15	20	2	360	84
1949	96	10	28	6	416	79
1950	60	14	23	7	436	84
1951	69	8	12	3	470	87
1952	91	12	8	3	494	79
1953	71	8	15	1	517	75
1954	67	8	8	1	495	60
1955	58	9	9	2	487	63
1956	42	6	4	—	452	60
1957	25	8	—	—	405	60

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

Health Department,  
Council House,  
Nuneaton.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the year under review the routine work of the department has continued, although in common with many other local authorities it has been hampered by staff shortages. Not until October was the full establishment achieved, in consequence of which, much of the routine work could not receive the attention which is desirable. Circumstances such as these occurring as they do quite frequently in recent years, due to the continued shortage of inspectorate are regrettable, as no matter how routine, no aspect of Public Health Work is sufficiently unimportant to justify irregular attention if the health and well-being of the community is to be properly safeguarded.

Two matters are worthy of special mention, firstly the new impetus given to the control of atmospheric pollution by the Clean Air Act, 1956, and secondly the Rent Act, with which Local Authorities were involved by reason of the disrepair sections becoming operative from the 6th October, 1957.

The effects of the Clean Air Act in Nuneaton during the year are commented on in the section dealing with atmospheric pollution. One important result of the Act however, deserves special mention. In July the inaugural meeting of the Warwickshire Clean Air Council was held in Nuneaton. This organisation which was sponsored in the first place by the Nuneaton Borough Council is, we believe, the only one of its type in existence. It has as its aims the co-ordination of methods of investigation and control of atmospheric pollution within its area. It comprises some eighteen constituent authorities within the county, including the County Council, all of whom realise that the menace of atmospheric pollution can only be beaten by collective and collaborative effort. Its first task has been to undertake a comprehensive system of measurement of pollution within its area.

It is intended to install 41 deposit gauges, 53 lead peroxide candles, 20 daily smoke filters and volumetric SO<sub>2</sub> instruments, the results from which will be of invaluable help in future action in abating the unnecessary evil of atmospheric pollution.

The Rent Act has thrown a further burden on the shoulders of Public Health Inspectors. It is hoped however, that the new and more realistic rents will enable a greater use to be made of the repair sections of the Housing Acts than has hitherto



been possible. As the Slum Clearance programme progresses more attention will be paid to the thorough repair of those properties which, whilst lacking the amenities of bathrooms etc., will nevertheless provide reasonable housing accommodation for many years to come. The Borough possess a very large number of houses in this category, in the main built between 1890 and 1914, a period of quite rapid development in the town. These houses, mostly in drab terraces, made worse by soot and grime, entered immediately from the street, will in future years present a very large problem, both as to repair and indeed desirability following repair.

May I, in conclusion, say how indebted I am to members of my office for their unfailing co-operation during the year. I should also thank my colleagues in other departments for their help and advice freely given on many occasions.

K. P. LLEWELLYN.  
Chief Public Health Inspector.

**NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE  
DURING THE YEAR**

*Public Health*

Dwelling-houses (number of nuisances inspected) ...	669
Dwelling-houses (re-inspections) .....	664
Dwelling-houses (inspections re water supply) .....	130
Inspections:	
Movable Dwellings .....	27
Smoke Control .....	209
Drains tested or inspected .....	64
Visits to cases of infectious disease .....	466
Disinfections (infectious disease) .....	19
Disinfestations (vermin) .....	24
Number of Miscellaneous Visits (P.H. Acts) .....	1,387

*Housing*

Dwelling-houses inspected for possible action under the Housing Act, 1936 ... ..	69
Dwelling-houses (re-inspections) ... ..	270
Inspections under the Rent Act, 1957 ... ..	243

*Food and Drugs*

Number of days at Abattoir (Meat inspection) ... ..	322
Inspections	
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	3
Butchers Shops ... ..	20
Bakehouses ... ..	17
Licensed Premises ... ..	46
Other Food Premises ... ..	199

Private Pigs Inspected ... ..	2
Visits to premises for food inspection ... ..	86
Visits to premises for food sampling ... ..	122

*Miscellaneous*

Inspections under the Shops Act, 1950 ... ..	40
--	----

**NUMBER OF NOTICES SERVED**

*Public Health Act, 1936*

Informal ... ..	153
Statutory ... ..	61

**RESULT OF SERVICE OF NOTICE**

*General Repairs*

Roofs repaired and made weatherproof ... ..	28
Spoutings repaired or renewed ... ..	24
Windows repaired or renewed ... ..	52
Staircases repaired or renewed ... ..	2
Floors repaired or renewed ... ..	13
Doors repaired or renewed ... ..	15
Walls and ceilings re-plastered ... ..	96
Cooking facilities provided or improved ... ..	9
Fireplaces repaired or replaced ... ..	11
Walls re-pointed ... ..	18
New sinks provided ... ..	2
Sink waste pipes repaired or renewed ... ..	5
Washing coppers repaired or renewed ... ..	8
Chimneys repaired ... ..	10

*Drainage*

Drains cleared from obstruction ... ..	167
New drains provided ... ..	4
Defective drains repaired or relaid ... ..	7
Drainage inspection chambers provided or renewed ... ..	5

*Sanitary Accommodation*

W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed ... ..	15
New W.C. pedestals provided ... ..	28
W.C. buildings re-built or repaired ... ..	2
W.C.s repaired ... ..	10

*Domestic Refuse*

New dustbins provided (a) by the Council ... ..	154
(b) by owner or occupier ... ..	2

*Water Supply*

Domestic water services renewed ... ..	21
Domestic water services repaired ... ..	11
Domestic water fittings repaired or renewed ... ..	3

**HOUSING**

During the year, work in connection with the Slum Clearance Programme as decided on by the Council in 1955, has continued. Without doubt, good housing conditions are an essential part of the healthy community, and the removal of slums and sub-standard dwellings as well as securing the general good repair of other houses, is an important part of the work of this



department which must reflect in the health and well-being of the townspeople.

The Council's Slum Clearance Programme which was submitted to the Ministry in 1955, numbered 800 houses, 675 of which were to be cleared by 1960, this constituted the most ambitious five year programme for any Borough in the County. By the end of 1957 the programme was well under way, and a large amount of work in dealing with clearance areas and individually unfit houses had already been undertaken. The results of this work are to be seen in many parts of the Borough, and apart from generally improving the standard of housing, with its consequent effects on health, which is the essential purpose, it has played a considerable part in changing the outward appearance of the town. Following pre-war clearance programmes, which removed so many undesirable premises, including almost all the town's "court" property, particularly in Abbey Street and Abbey Green areas, more familiar but unsightly landmarks have now been removed. These include property in Meadow Street/Bottrill Street, Chapel Square, Hall End, Regent Street/Bond Street, the latter being most desirable in its improvement of this much used approach to the town, so often a first impression for visitors.

Many of the properties dealt with were connected with industrial development many years ago, some being interesting as examples of home weaving establishments, once common in this area.

During the year, which incidentally saw housing legislation consolidated by the Housing Act, 1957, 93 houses were demolished as a result of various action under the Housing Act, and some 221 persons were re-housed from unfit property. Further inspections were carried out with a view to future representation of unfit houses.

A Public Enquiry was held in January, 1957, for Meadow Street and Bottrill Street, which was subsequently confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

### **Statistics**

#### *Clearance Areas*

Number of houses demolished ... ..	60
Number of persons re-housed ... ..	152
Number of families re-housed ... ..	53

#### *Individual Unfit Houses*

Number of houses demolished ... ..	33
Number of persons re-housed ... ..	69
Number of families re-housed ... ..	25
Demolition Orders made ... ..	25
Closing Orders made ... ..	5

### **Orders confirmed during year by Minister of Housing and Local Government**

Compulsory Purchase Order—Meadow Street/Bottrill Street (Clearance Area No. 45). Following Public Local Enquiry on 15th January, 1957.

Compulsory Purchase Order — Chapel Square (Clearance Area No. 46).



Compulsory Purchase Order — Hall End (Clearance Area No. 49).

Clearance Order — Bond Street (Clearance Area No. 47).

Clearance Order — Bond Street/Regent Street (Clearance Area No. 48).

### **RENT ACT, 1957**

The effect of the Rent Act was first felt by Local Authorities when the earliest rent increases took effect on the 6th October, 1957. As a result of the provisions under the Act for the issue of Disrepair Certificates, etc., a considerable amount of extra work was thrown on the department from this date.

It should be remembered that the Act is essentially one, as between landlord and tenant, and as such cannot be regarded as legislation which a Local Authority may use for the repair of dwellings.

It is hoped nevertheless that the Act will have some effect on the standard of house repair, but the extent of this cannot be assessed for some time. It should also be remembered that the repairs which will be carried out as a result of this Act, are those which the tenant asks for and may very well not be the most essential or desirable from a Public Health point of view.

### **Statistics**

Number of visits made in connection with the Rent Act	335
Number of applications received for Certificate of Disrepair ... ..	233
Total number of Undertakings received from Landlords (Form K) ... ..	145
Number of Landlords Undertakings (Form K) refused as incomplete ... ..	8
Certificates of Disrepair issued ... ..	73
Number of applications received for Cancellation of Certificate of Disrepair (all pending decision) ...	4

### **WATER SUPPLY (Sources of Supply, consumption, etc.)**

#### *Source*

The main sources of supply of water to the district are as follows:

- (1) A bulk supply from the City of Leicester Water Undertaking, pumped from the Desford Pumping Station, and providing approx. 1,580,000 gallons per day.
- (2) A bulk supply from the City of Birmingham Water Undertaking, pumped from the Whitacre Works, and providing approx. 1,000,000 gallons per day.
- (3) The Deep Well at the Whittleford Works, providing approx. 313,000 gallons per day, a Bore Hole in Newtown Road and a Well at the White Stone, Lutterworth Road.

The last two mentioned sources are used only intermittently, as and when required.

With the exception of the White Stone Well, all supplies are subject to treatment before consumption. The water from Whitacre, Desford and the Whittleford Well is filtered and chlorinated, and that from Newtown Road is chlorinated.

There are now approximately 117.5 miles of mains supplying water to the district. The extensions to mains during the year totalled 554 yards of 4in. pipes, and 19 yards of 3in. pipes, details of such being as follows:

Anker Street	...	...	...	...	19 yards of 3in. pipes
Lutterworth Road	...	...	...	132	„ „ 4in. „
Roxburgh Road	...	...	...	422	„ „ 4in. „

**Consumption**

Average daily consumption (Total)	...	2,083,569 gallons
Average daily consumption (Domestic)	...	1,517,038 „
Average daily consumption (Municipal and Trade purposes)	...	566,531 „
Average daily consumption per head (Domestic)	...	27 „
Average daily consumption per head (Municipal and Trade Purposes)	...	10 „

**Sampling**

Regular sampling from each source of supply has been carried out as follows:

Place of Sampling	No. of samples taken		Chemical		Bacteriological	
	Chemical	Bacteriological	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Birmingham Supply:						
Oldbury Reservoir	1	79	1	—	78	1
Monwode Lea	1	24	1	—	24	—
Whittleford Pumping Station	—	47	—	—	44	3
Miscellaneous	3	3	2	1	2	1
Totals	5	153	4	1	148	5

**SWIMMING BATHS**

The Public Swimming Baths at St. Mary's Road were open to the public from the 20th April to the 22nd September. During this period the number of persons using the baths was as follows:

Individuals	...	...	...	...	82,196
School children in organised parties					
Boys	...	...	...	...	10,398
Girls	...	...	...	...	8,239

Total 100,833

Twenty-six Bacteriological samples and two Chemical samples of the water were taken at regular intervals during the season, all of which were satisfactory. In addition, daily testing for chlorine content was carried out.



Sewerage extensions during the year have been as follows:		
Roxburgh Road	Storm Water Sewer	261 yards of 6in.
		102 yards of 9in.
	Foul Sewer	52 yards of 6in.

## RODENT CONTROL

This aspect of the work of a Public Health Department may seem of minor importance in comparison to some of the other duties. Only when tasks such as this are not effectively carried out, are their full importance realised.

In order to appreciate the problem which these pests can create in a town the size of Nuneaton, it is interesting to estimate the size of the rodent population.

In 1957, 926 treatments were carried out, mostly against rats. Assuming that the average rat family consists of a pair of adults and seven to ten young, which are the normal number of offspring, this would indicate a total of approximately 8,500 rats exterminated during the year. When breeding conditions are favourable a pair of rats can produce approximately 500 young during a period of twelve months. If therefore, this 8,500 had been allowed to survive, they could have produced by the end of the succeeding year, somewhere in the region of 2,000,000 more rats. To carry this a stage further, if each of these rats caused only one halfpennyworth of damage a day, they could in one year have cost the country £3 million. It must therefore be obvious that a ceaseless war must be waged against these rodents, as one of man's natural enemies.

Two treatment of the sewers were carried out for the year and as in previous years each treatment covered one third of the total number of manholes in the Borough.

Sections selected were those which were known to be the worst infested, the success of this type of control can be measured by the fact that the two treatments show a 35 per cent. decrease in the number of poison baits taken. In Nuneaton, where many of the sewers are old, it will probably be impossible to completely free them from infestation.

The problem of Rodent Control arises, not from the rats of which we are aware, as these can be dealt with both quickly and effectively, but from the infestations which never come to the notice of the department, through lack of co-operation on the part of the public. Although the Rodent Operatives are continually surveying the town, there are undoubtedly infestations of which we are unaware. Possibly the revival of the War-time National Rat Week would help to stimulate in the public a realisation of the menace that this pest can be, both to health and economy.



The following is a tabulated statement of rodent control work carried out during the year:

	Type of Property			
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling houses inc. Council Houses	(3) Business and other Premises	(4) Total of Columns 1, 2, 3
Number of properties in the Borough .. .. .	30	16,427	1,718	18,175
Number of properties inspected as a result of:				
(a) notification	10	671	56	737
(b) Survey under the Act	8	209	62	279
(c) otherwise	2	108	12	122
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:				
(a) Rats—Major	11	120	28	159
Minor	2	592	29	623
(b) Mice—Major		18	8	26
Minor	—	51	19	70
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	13	771	78	862
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	2	56	5	63

NOTE: The figures above relate to the number of properties inspected and not to the number of inspections, infestations or treatments at each property.

### Sewer Treatment

The treatment of sewers for rat infestations was carried out as follows:

<i>Test baiting</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>October</i>
Period of test baiting	None	7th—18th
No. of manholes tested	None	193
No. of manholes tested showing bait take	None	52
<i>Treatment</i>		
Period of treatment	18th April—28th May	21st Oct.—15th Nov.
Bait Base and Poison used	Oatmeal and Warfarin	Sausage Rusk and Zinc Phosphide
No. of manholes baited	360	433

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The "Clean Air Act, 1956" which became operative in part on the 31st December, 1956, was an important step forward in the battle against atmospheric pollution. Implementation of the Act however, resting as it does, largely with Local Authorities, has meant that the progressive authorities have had considerably more work. As a result of the Act a pilot survey was carried out in Attleborough in the latter part of the year to examine the possibility of establishing a Smoke Control Area in that part of the Borough. As a result of the information and estimated costs obtained the area was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for his approval in principle to the scheme.

Attention has also been given to industrial sources of pollution and though the Dark Smoke Regulations made under Section 1 of the Clean Air Act were not operative during 1957, managements of industry were approached and the implications of the Act were explained to them. Under the provisions of Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, plans have been submitted to the Council for approval of proposed new installations, and the conversion of existing installations. Section 10 of the Act empowers the Local Authority to control the heights of new chimneys; both these sections of the Act have thrown additional work on the department's staff. The extra duties have, nevertheless, been welcomed since they allow the Local Authority a measure of control in future industrial development, and this control can only lead to a reduction in the concentration of pollution.

The Council realise that if the Clean Air Act is to prove fully effective, then the general public must be made aware of the dangers of atmospheric pollution and the measures which can be taken to abate it. With this end in mind a Clean Air Exhibition was held at the Drill Hall during the third week in February. The exhibition, which was opened by His Worship the Mayor, contained not only evidence of the extent to which Nuneaton's atmosphere is polluted with smoke, with its consequent effects on health, buildings and economies, but also the domestic and industrial remedies for overcoming it.

In addition to a display of local interest provided by the Health Department, other stands were provided by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Gas and Electricity Boards, Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation and many other organisations concerned with the production of equipment for the efficient combustion of fuels. The exhibition was attended by over two and a half thousand people, many of whom attended lectures and film shows being given during the week at the hall.

The instruments and apparatus which were installed last year to measure pollution in the Borough have been carefully maintained. Results from the three deposit gauges show that there was a deposition of 2,435 tons solid matter (grit, ash, tar, etc.) on the Borough during 1957. The concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide are sufficiently high to expel any complacency regarding the level of pollution in the Borough. It is interesting to note that the level of smoke concentration in the winter months is between two and three times as high as the summer



months, this fact lends considerable weight to the argument that the domestic chimney is responsible for a high proportion of the polluted air.

### ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Estimated average monthly solid deposits.

*Deposit Gauge No. 1 (Council House)*

Soluble 4.93 tons per sq. mile.

Insoluble 7.58 tons per sq. mile.

*Deposit Gauge No. 2 (Manor Park School)*

Soluble 4.47 tons per sq. mile.

Insoluble 6.48 tons per sq. mile.

*Deposit Gauge No. 3 (Tuttle Hill School)*

Soluble 5.27 tons per sq. mile.

Insoluble 5.24 tons per sq. mile.

*Lead Peroxide Cylinder (Council House)*

Estimated average daily weight of sulphur collected per 100 sq. cms.

2.22 milligrams.

*Smoke Filter and Volumetric SO<sub>2</sub> Apparatus (Council House)*

Estimated concentration of smoke in the atmosphere.

Average daily mean concentration .1798 mgs. per cu. meter

Highest mean concentration ... .3959 mgs. per cu. meter

Lowest mean concentration ... .0817 mgs. per cu. meter

Estimated concentration of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere.

Average daily mean concentration .0973 parts per million

Highest mean concentration ... .2467 parts per million

Lowest mean concentration ... .0138 parts per million

### FOOD AND DRUGS

#### Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

The Food Hygiene Regulations, with the exception of those specific sections which came into force on the 1st July, 1956, have now been in operation for two years.

The inspection of food premises which commenced early in 1956 has continued. Two hundred and eighty-five inspections of food premises were carried out, and it was found that in most cases the requirements of the regulations had been fulfilled. Work during the current year has consisted mainly of re-inspection and it is now possible to make some assessment of the value of the regulations in improving the conditions under which food is handled.

The clauses dealing with the structural condition of food premises, cleanliness, washing facilities, condition of equipment, etc., have proved to be the most successful to operate.

In this respect re-inspection of premises has revealed a gratifying measure of co-operation from food traders. Resistance of course, was met in some cases, though seldom on the grounds that the new regulations were unwarranted. The capital expenditure with which many occupiers were faced has proved



to be the biggest obstacle, and has caused delay in securing the standards now required.

It has been necessary on occasions to issue warnings and impose a time limit for the execution of work. This has, in all cases so far, had the desired effect and there has been no necessity to take legal proceedings.

It is much more difficult to form an opinion as to the effectiveness of those clauses directed at the manner in which food is handled. Every inspection has included an effort on the part of the inspector to instruct the occupier on precautions against contamination of food, the use of sanitary conveniences, the thorough washing of hands, smoking, etc.

Contraventions of a comparatively minor nature are being encountered, but here again as a result of warnings given, no prosecutions have been warranted during the current year.

It is, of course, impossible to assess to what extent food poisoning or any other food borne infection may have been prevented by the improvement of the hygienic conditions in food premises within the Borough, but in view of the fact that no major outbreaks of food borne disease occurred during the year and that the notified Food Poisoning cases numbered only four, it may be fair to assume that the new regulations have been of benefit.

Number of food premises, by type, in the area:

Shops							
Grocery and General	...	...	...	...	...	...	230
Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Greengrocery	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Fried Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Departmental Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hotels	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Factory and Shops, Canteens, etc.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
School Meals Service							
Central Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
School Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Hospital Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Food Manufacturing Premises, etc.,							
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Beer Bottlers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mineral Water and Fruit Drinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Municipal Abattoir	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Potato Crisps	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous (including market stalls, mobile vans, kiosks, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Total							623

## Food and Drugs Sampling.

Eighty-eight samples of food and drugs were obtained under the above Act, as follows:

Blackcurrant Juice	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Castor Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Crab	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Evaporated Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fish Paste	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ginger	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lemon Squash	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Marmalade	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Nerve Tonic	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paprika	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pate' de Foie	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Table Jelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tomato Ketchup	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total							88

Of these samples 86 were informal and two formal. Analysis showed the following results:

Satisfactory 83

Unsatisfactory 3

The unsatisfactory samples were:

No. 1668 (Informal) Milk—Deficient of 10 per cent. fat.

No. 1702 (Informal) Milk—Deficient of 16 per cent. fat.

No. 1707 (Informal) Vinegar—contained salt not declared.

Sample No. 1668 was followed by Formal Sample No. 1671 which proved genuine.

Sample No. 1702 was followed by Formal Sample No. 1706 which proved genuine.

No follow-up Sample No. 1707 has been possible as no further stocks of the particular brand of vinegar have since been available.

**FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED (Including Tinned Meats), 1957**

DETAILS	Weight			
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
726 tins of meat .. .. .	1	6	1	0
195 tins of fish .. .. .			3	17
2,250 tins of fruit .. .. .	1	8	0	14
733 tins of vegetables .. .. .		5	3	3
309 tins of milk .. .. .		2	2	16
Sausage .. .. .			2	15
Preserves .. .. .			1	10
Cheese .. .. .		2	0	5
Soups .. .. .			2	5
Poultry .. .. .			1	16
Cereal .. .. .				12
Rice .. .. .				6
Salad Cream .. .. .				0½
Coffee .. .. .				1
Biscuits .. .. .				9
Cake .. .. .				14
Cream .. .. .				5
Fish paste .. .. .				0¼
Fish cakes .. .. .				5
Total Weight .. .. .	3	8	0	13¾

**Disposal of Condemned Food**

All meat condemned at the Municipal Abattoir is transported to adjacent Council premises for manufacture into animal by-products, at a privately-operated processing plant.

All other condemned foods are disposed of by burial at Corporation refuse tips.

**MILK SUPPLY**

**MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949-1954**

Number of dairies registered in the Borough under the regulations .. .. .	3
Number of persons registered as distributors within the Borough under the regulations .. .. .	27

**MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949**

Number of persons licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk within the Borough .. .. .	16
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**MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK REGULATIONS, 1949**

Number of persons licensed to sell Sterilised Milk ..	36
Number of persons licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk ..	23
Number of persons licensed to Pasteurise Milk ... ..	1



## Sampling

In addition to the sampling of milk for the purpose of the Food and Drugs Act, previously referred to, regular sampling of pasteurised milk produced at the one licensed pasteurising plant in the area was carried out during the year with the following results:

	<i>No. of samples</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Phosphatase Test ...	24	24	0
Methylene Blue .....	21	21	0

## NUMBER OF PREMISES BY TYPE, REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Manufacture of Sausages, Potted, Pressed, Pickled and Preserved Food ... ..	23
Manufacture or sale, etc., of Ice-Cream ... ..	189

## ICE-CREAM

Sampling and testing of ice-cream has been carried out during the year, and the following is a summary of the results:

### Methylene Blue Test

No. of Samples	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
67	48	16	3

## MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR

### Carcases Inspected and Condemned, 1957

Details	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed .. .. .	1,934	84	56	5,725	3,981
Number inspected .. ..	1,934	84	56	5 725	3,981
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcases condemned	5	—	—	—	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. . . .	187	10	—	—	115
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .. . . .	% 9.93	% 11.90	—	—	% 2.96
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci: Whole carcases condemned	1	1	6	10	12
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. . . .	704	28	14	40	200
Percentage of the number affected with disease other than Tubercu- losis and Cysticerci ..	% 36.45	% 34.52	% 35.17	% 0.87	% 5.33
Cysticercosis: Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. . . .	3	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refri- geration .. . . .	3	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned .. . . .	Nil	—	—	—	—

# Meat—Quantity Condemned, 1957

DETAILS	Weight			
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
<b>Tuberculosis:</b>				
Organs of cows .. .. .		2	2	26
5 carcasses and all organs of cattle other than cows .. .. .	1	4	3	17
Portions of carcasses of cattle other than cows		4	3	24
Organs of cattle other than cows .. .. .	2	8	—	14
3 carcasses and all organs of pigs .. .. .		4	3	27
Portions of carcasses of pigs .. .. .		9	2	18
Organs of pigs .. .. .		6	2	10
<b>Diseases other than tuberculosis:</b>				
1 carcass and all organs of cows .. .. .		5	1	—
Organs of cows .. .. .		3	2	11
1 carcass and all organs of cattle other than cows .. .. .		4	1	24
Portions of carcasses of cattle other than cows			1	21
Organs of cattle other than cows .. .. .	3	—	3	24
6 carcasses and all organs of calves .. .. .		2	1	10
Portions of carcasses of calves .. .. .				10
Organs of calves .. .. .		1	—	1
12 carcasses and all organs of pigs .. .. .	4	9	3	22
Portions of carcasses of pigs .. .. .		1	2	—
Organs of pigs .. .. .		11	1	19
10 carcasses and all organs of sheep .. .. .		4	3	25
Organs of sheep .. .. .		2	3	7
Total Weight .. .. .	14	10	3	12



## FACTORIES

As will be observed from the tabular statement below, practically all the factories in the area are operated by mechanical power, and inspections were concerned principally with the provision and maintenance of the sanitary accommodation. Conditions in general were found to be satisfactory, and in the few cases where contraventions of the Act were encountered these were chiefly of a minor character and no difficulty was experienced in bringing the premises up to the required standard.

1.—**Inspections** for purposes of provisions as to health :

Premises.	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. .. .	7	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies			
(a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938 .. .. .	193	37	2
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises). .. .. .	—	4	—
Total	200	41	2

2.—Cases in which **Defects** were found:

Particulars.	Number of Defects	
	Found	Remedied
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .. .. .	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)		
(a) Insufficient .. .. .	2	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	5	4
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Homework)	—	—
Total	7	5

## LIST OF FACTORIES ON REGISTER

Animal by-products ... ..	1	Metal polishing ... ..	1
Agricultural machine re-		Mineral waters ... ..	2
pairing ... ..	1	Packing ... ..	1
Art silk winding ... ..	1	Photography ... ..	4
Bakers ... ..	15	Plumbing ... ..	2
Beer bottlers ... ..	2	Potato crisp making ... ..	1
Boot and shoe making ...	3	Printing ... ..	8
Boot and shoe repairers ...	6	Rag dealer ... ..	1
Box making ... ..	4	Ribbon weaving and	
Brick making ... ..	5	regalia ... ..	2
Chamois leathers making .	1	Sausage making ... ..	3
Coach building ... ..	1	Sawyers ... ..	4
Dairies ... ..	1	Scales repairing ... ..	1
Dressmaking ... ..	3	Sheep skin dressers ... ..	1
Elastic web making ... ..	1	Sheet metals ... ..	2
Electrical repairs ... ..	5	Silk weaving ... ..	1
Electricity undertaking ...	1	Soft furnishings ... ..	1
Engineering ... ..	21	Spice mixing ... ..	1
Flour milling ... ..	2	Stone Masons ... ..	2
Gas undertaking ... ..	1	Tailors ... ..	6
General merchants ... ..	1	Tarmacadam ... ..	1
Gut scraping ... ..	1	Tennis ball making ... ..	1
Hosiery ... ..	10	Toolmaking ... ..	2
Hosiery repairs ... ..	1	Tyre assembly ... ..	1
Ice cream manufacture ...	1	Undertakers ... ..	1
Ice lolly manufacture ...	1	Upholsterers ... ..	3
Ironfounders ... ..	1	Upholstery springing ... ..	2
Joinery ... ..	7	Vehicle repairs ... ..	34
Knitwear ... ..	2	Wagon repairs ... ..	1
Laundries ... ..	2	Watch repairs ... ..	1
Light fittings ... ..	1	Welding ... ..	1
Metal foundry ... ..	1	Worsted spinning ... ..	1